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YOUR NEIGHBOR, CANADA

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AMERICANS AND CANADIANS accept as commonplace the thing that should be their proudest boast. They have shown the world how two proud and brave peoples can live side by side for generations in harmony.

These two nations have been at peace for one hundred and thirty years. Year by year, across a 4,000-mile unfortified frontier, they have been building friendship and understanding.

They have done it in big ways, fighting side by side in two world wars. They have done it in small ways, such as the heart-warming example of the people of Ogdensburg, New York, in crossing the border to give their blood to the Canadian Red Cross, and the contributions of Canadian school children to the President's March of Dimes.

This friendship, one of the greatest blessings that either country enjoys, is not just a matter of accident. It is not merely because they are much alike and live near each other that Americans and Canadians are good neighbors. Leaders in both countries have worked to strengthen good will, and so have all the citizens of the United States and Canada.

Visiting each other's countries, competing at sports and doing business across the border, they have shared a long friendship because they both believe in a friendly way of living.



Canada is the third largest country in the world covering nearly 3,700,000 square miles. Only Russia and China are larger. Canada is about as big as the United States and Alaska together, but it has a smaller population than New York State.

There are only 11,800,000 people in Canada, yet in peace-time it was one of the four greatest trading nations in the world and in war it ranks third as a source of supplies for the United Nations. One reason is that there is almost a square mile of territory for every three Canadians (as compared with a square mile for every

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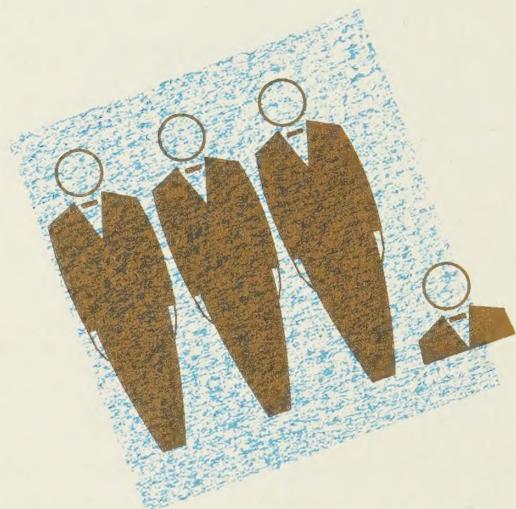
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Canada is the third largest country.



Canada has about one-twelfth the U.S. population.



There are less than 4 persons per square mile.



Most Canadians live within 300 miles of the U.S. Border.

forty-four people in the United States).

In the East the majority of Canadians live near the United States border; but the western wheat belt is from 300 to 500 miles wide; and the world's largest radium mines, at Great Bear Lake, are 1,300 miles due north of Seattle.

Montreal, with 1,200,000 people, is Canada's largest city and one of the biggest on the continent. Toronto, capital of Ontario, has 900,000 people.



Canada has nine provinces grouped in five main regions: "The Maritimes" on the East Coast; Quebec astride the St. Lawrence; Ontario, north of the Great Lakes; the Prairies, and the Pacific Coast. There is the same sort of difference between these regions as there is, for instance, between New England and the Mississippi Valley.

The Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) all front on the Atlantic. Fishing, agriculture and lumbering are the main industries. Halifax and Saint John are important sea-ports.

Quebec and Ontario contain, together, two-thirds of Canada's population. Quebec is larger in area but smaller in population than Ontario. Quebec is about 90 per cent French-speaking. The provincial legislature in Quebec city does its business mostly in French. English-

speaking people predominate in all the other provinces.

Both Ontario and Quebec are rich in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and lumbering.

The prairie region includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta with their respective capitals, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Farming is the principal industry in this area and the wheat grown there is recognized as the best on the world wheat markets. The livestock industry is also important in all three provinces.

The Pacific area consists of the province of British Columbia. It is one of the richest parts of Canada, with vast resources in timber, minerals, agriculture and fishing. The chief city is Vancouver. The capital of the province is Victoria.

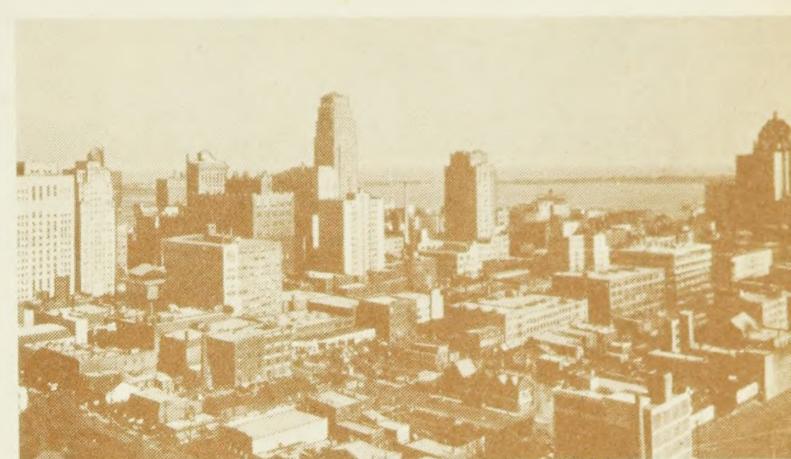
For years the northern territories were regarded as wasteland except for their yield of furs and the gold of the Yukon. Now this vast area is proving a rich storehouse of treasure with gold, silver, copper, nickel, oil, radium and other wealth.

Only a few thousand white men, some Indians and some Eskimos inhabited it, but now its population is growing as the highways that stretch across the continent send branch systems northward.

The most picturesque new northern road is the Alaska highway, built



Ottawa, with its stately Parliament Buildings, is the nation's capital.



Toronto, Canada's second city, has the tallest building and the largest hotel in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

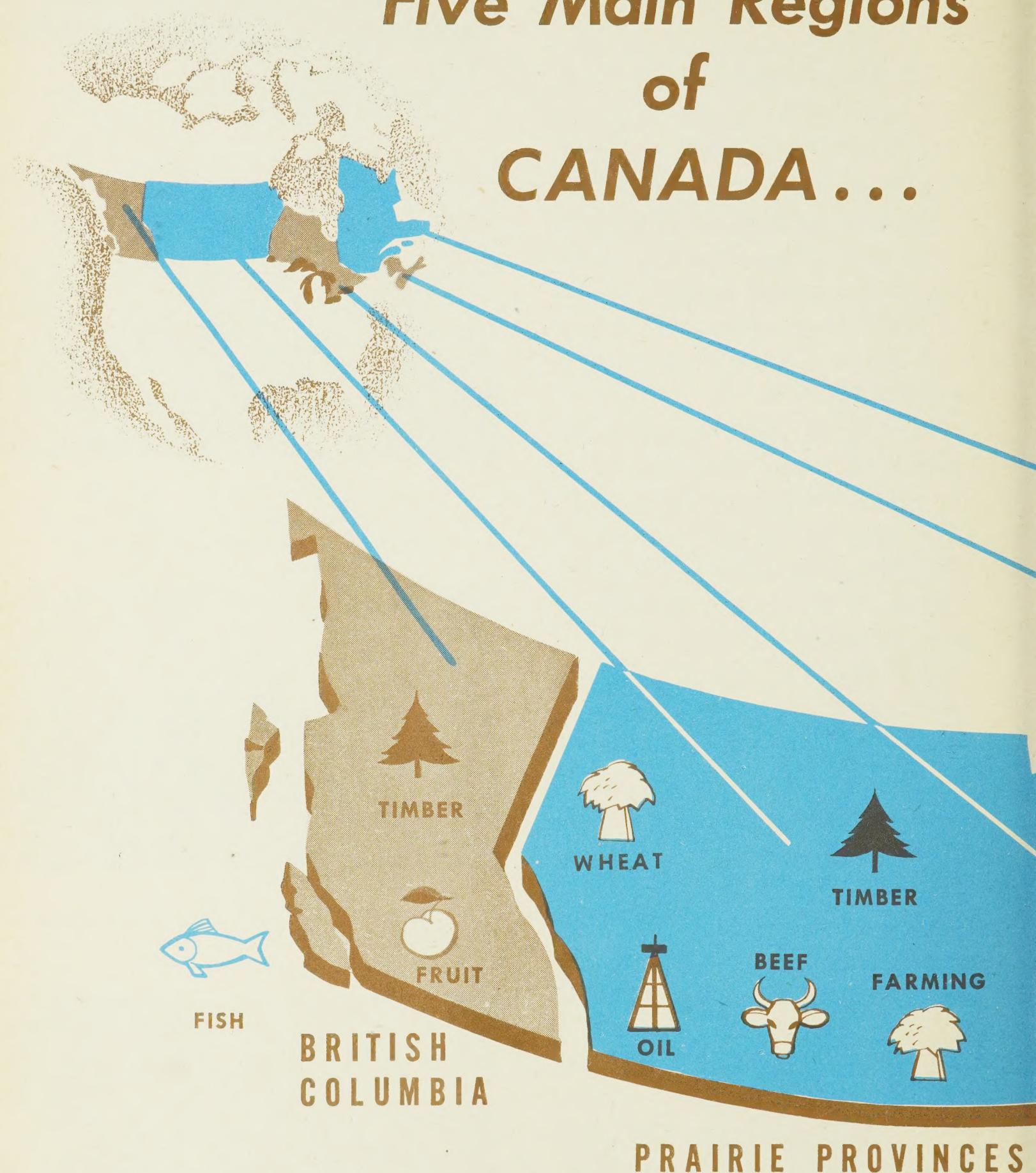


Montreal, the metropolis, is noted for its beauty and its churches.



Vancouver, beautifully situated between the sea and the mountains, is Canada's great Pacific port.

The Five Main Regions of CANADA . . .



largely by the United States Army in Canadian territory, to provide a land route for moving military supplies.

This highway links air bases, previously built by Canada to speed the movement of men and materials to the United States bases in Alaska.

Canadians believe that their northland will be the future cross-roads for air travel between the six continents.



Two vast railway systems span the breadth of Canada. They are the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is privately owned, and the Canadian National Railways, owned by the Canadian people.

The Canadian Pacific Railway operates railways and steamships and is the largest transportation system in the world.

The Canadian National Railways have the longest railway mileage of any railway on the continent and also operate steamships.

Canada and the United States share the great inland waterway system of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence which empties into the Atlantic. They also share the principal Pacific coast river, the Columbia.



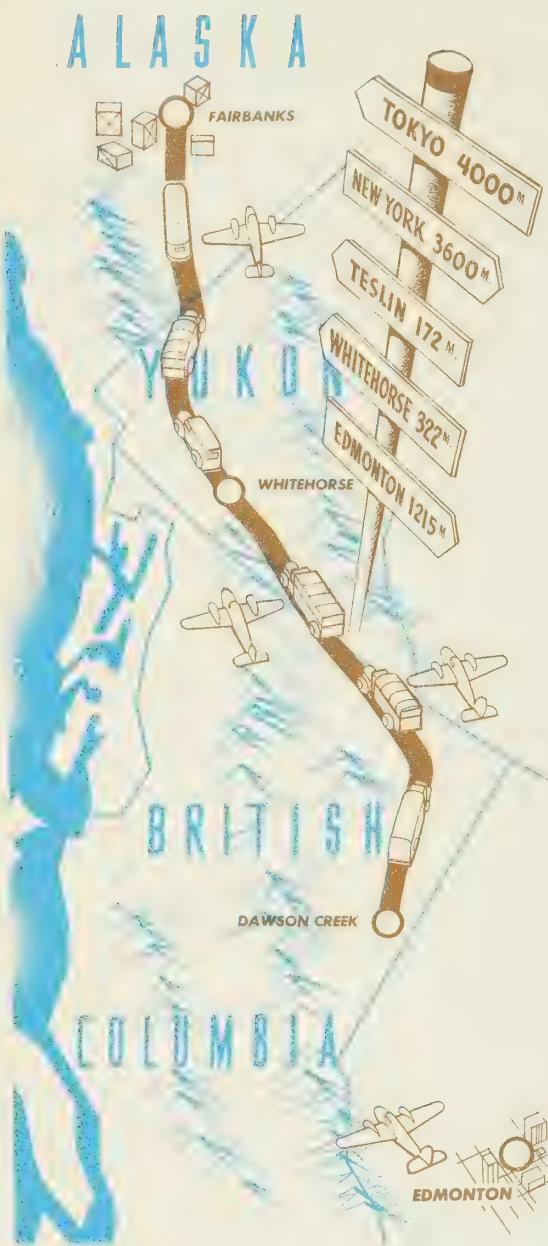
The Mackenzie River, flowing to the Arctic Ocean, is almost a northern Mississippi. The greatest river of the prairie region is the Saskatchewan, which finally drains into Hudson Bay.



Canada and the United States share a common early history. Often the same men explored both countries, facing similar dangers and hardships.

The Norsemen, under Leif Ericson, discovered Canada about the year 1000. Sailing from Bristol, John Cabot landed on the east coast of Canada in 1497, but the first real explorer of Canada was Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, who visited the St. Lawrence area in 1534-35-36.

Both France and Britain established colonies along the Atlantic coast during the next century. For the English, agriculture, fishing and lumbering became the principal pursuits. For the French, it was the fur trade. As a result most of North America was explored by Frenchmen, men like Joliet who first traversed the Mississippi.

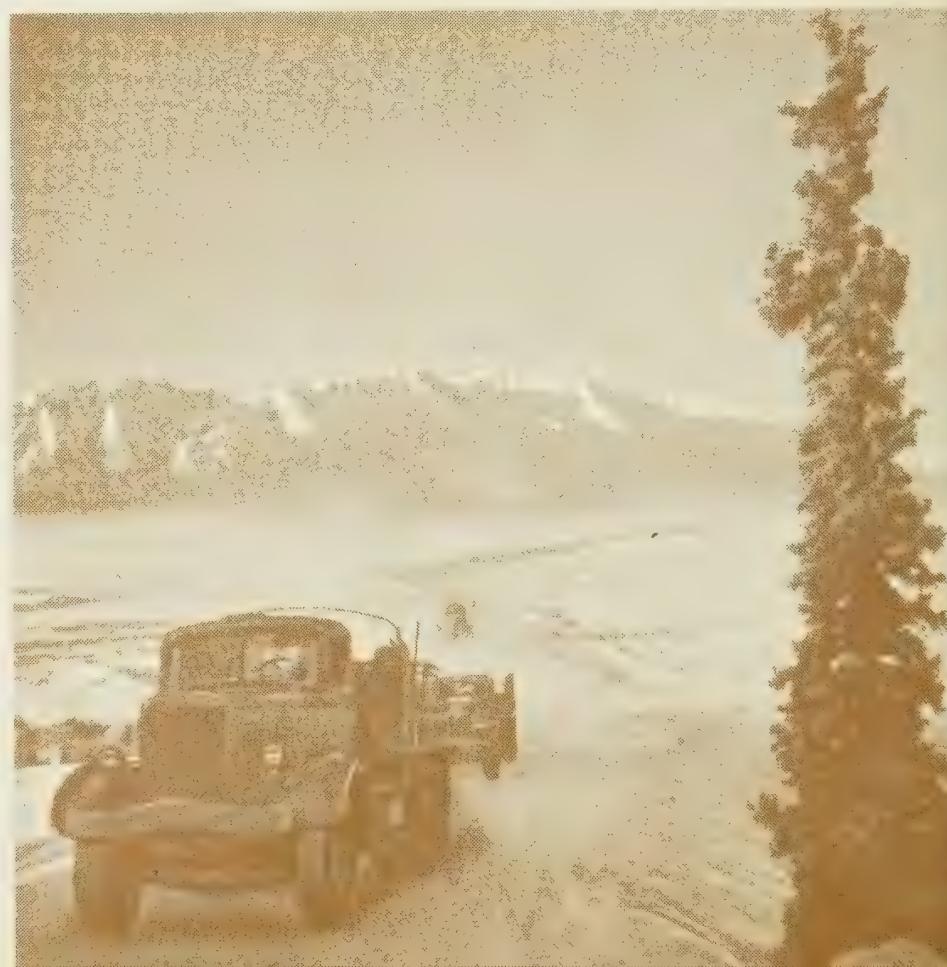


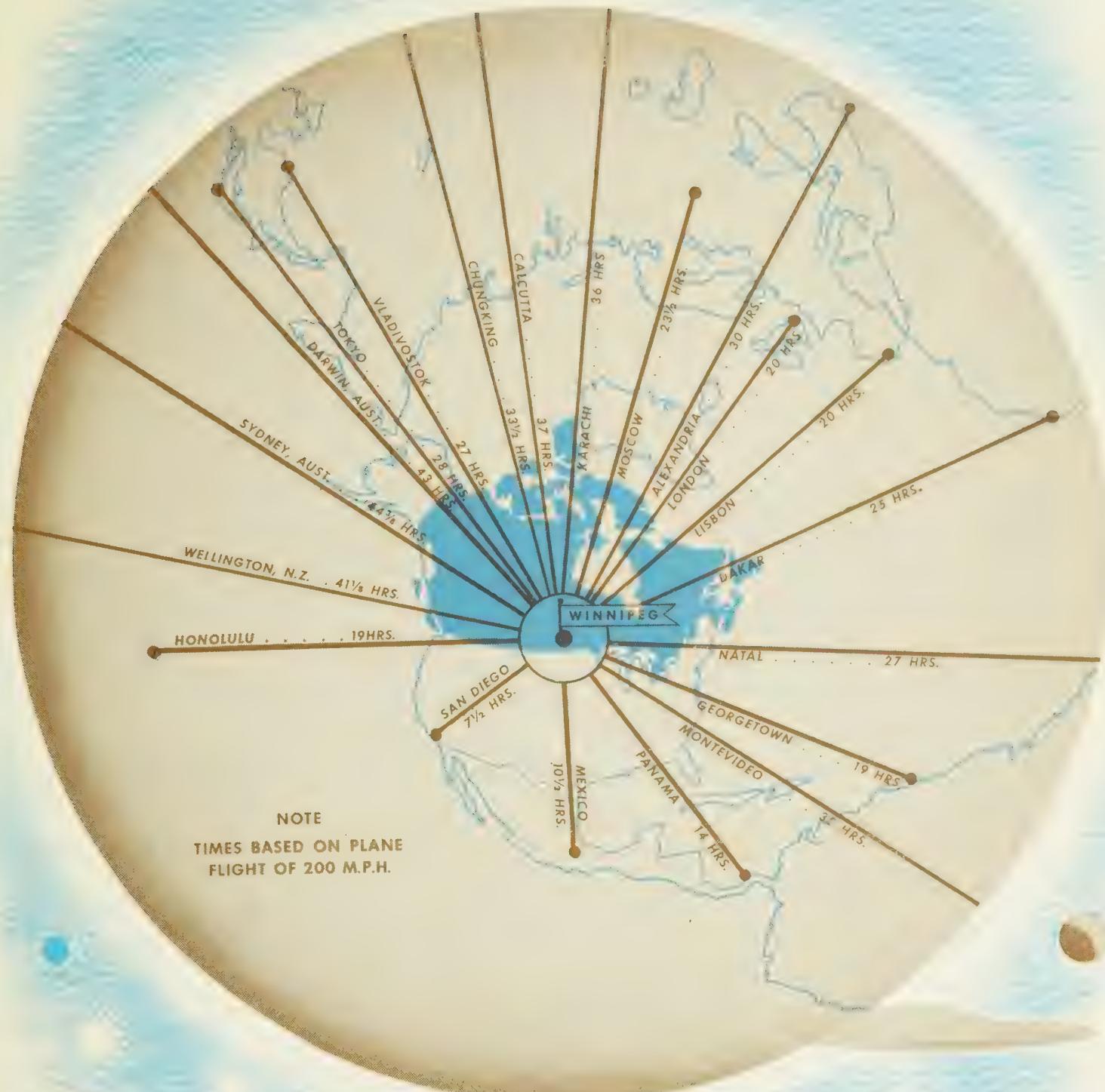
The Alaska Highway

Short-cut to carry American and Canadian munitions to Tokyo.



It crosses a virgin wilderness of mountains, forest and snow.





CANADA...

Northern Crossroads of the Air



Lief Ericson, 1,000 A.D.



Cartier—1534



Wolfe takes Quebec, 1759

The English colonists in what is now the United States far outnumbered the French in what is now Canada, and in the wars between England and France, and their respective colonies, the English won. The final major victory was when Wolfe captured Quebec in 1759 and Canada was ceded to Great Britain.

The English accorded generous treatment to their new French colonists. The Quebec act, regarded by French-Canadians as their charter of liberty, retained the French civil laws, and guaranteed religious liberty to Roman Catholics. There was no restriction on the French language.

So when the thirteen colonies banded together in their war for independence, Canadians stayed on the side of Britain, despite efforts by the American leaders to get them to join.

After the war many Americans who had supported the British in the American war for Independence, came to Canada. By 1812, of 80,000 whites in Upper Canada, (now Ontario) 60,000 were from the United States.

In 1812 Britain and the United States quarreled over maritime rights and the deplorable and fruitless war of 1812 resulted. It was a draw.

Canada's population began to swell rapidly as thousands of immigrants came from the United States, Britain and Europe. As the population grew, it demanded and received a constantly increasing measure of self-government.

In 1867 four Canadian colonies were united, at their own request, into the self-governing Dominion of Canada. The first provinces were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

The union formally took place on July 1st, which is celebrated as "Dominion Day."

One by one, Canada admitted other areas into the Dominion, the last two provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, being created in 1905.

Newfoundland, with its dependency the coast of Labrador, is not a part of Canada. During the present war, however, Canada, with the United States, shares in responsibility for its defence.

As Canada grew in population, wealth and importance, she gained full control over her relations with other countries.

After the first great war, the Statute of Westminster gave formal recognition to an accomplished fact, that Canada was a nation in her own right, an equal partner in that free association of nations known as the British Commonwealth.



In studying the minute details of Canadian history it is possible to miss the broad pattern of development.

The broad picture is that of a land with two main races, learning successfully how to get along with each other and to establish at the same time by legal means political and economic freedom.

Canada presents an example of fair dealing to a minority group, the French-Canadians. She has established a unique relationship with Britain—equal partnership in a free association—and has led the way for the other Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Canadians are a free people, just as free and independent as Americans, just as fully in control of their own affairs and their relations with other nations.



Confederation 1867



*The last two Provinces
1905*



Equal partnership 1931



**THEIR MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI AND
QUEEN ELIZABETH**

who are King and Queen of Canada. King George is a "Constitutional Monarch" whose every act is governed by the will of the people.



THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE PRIME MINISTER
is the Chief Executive and head of

THE CABINET
which is a group of Ministers directing the various departments of government and chosen from

PARLIAMENT
which makes the laws, controls the government and wields supreme authority in the name of

THE PEOPLE
who elect their representatives to Parliament and, through it, direct all the activities of the government and the Crown in Canada.



The King of Canada, George VI, is also the King of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the other dominions. The King, in modern times, is primarily a symbol of the friendly relations between British countries.

The King is represented in Canada by a governor-general, at present the Earl of Athlone. Both the King and his representative, however, are under the control of parliament and have no authority of their own.

The British government declared war on Germany for Britain alone; Canada voluntarily declared war, one week later, by a vote of the Canadian parliament.

If Canada had wished she could, like Eire, have remained neutral.

Canada declared war on Japan December 7th, 1941, just a few hours after the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, and was the first country to do so, after that attack.



Like the United States, Canada has a Federal government. A Canadian province is much like a state in the United States.

The Canadian system of government resembles both the American and British systems. At Ottawa, the federal capital, there is a parliament consisting of a House of Commons of 245 members and a Senate of 96. Members of the House of Commons are elected, with a maximum term of five years. Members of the Senate are appointed by the government and hold office for life.

The government is formed by the party with the largest number of members in the House of Commons. The head of this party becomes the Prime Minister, with a cabinet drawn from its members in Parliament.

The Prime Minister does not necessarily stay in office for a fixed term as does the President of the United States, for if the government is defeated in the House of Commons on a major issue, it resigns and a new election usually is held.

In each of the provinces there is a government as in the states of the United States.

In addition, there are two "territories" in Canada, the Yukon and the North West Territories. The Yukon has some self-government but the North West Territories are governed by the federal authorities.



Canadians, like Americans, have come from all parts of the world and have grown up in a land with great traditions of freedom. Consequently they resemble Americans in almost every respect.

It would be easy to distinguish between a New England fisherman and an Arizona cowboy, but not between a New England fisherman and one from Nova Scotia.

Canadians and Americans look alike, eat about the same kind of meals, wear about the same kind of clothes, read the same kind of magazines and enjoy the same kind of movies.

Deanna Durbin, the film star, looks a lot like a typical American girl; but she was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mary Pickford is also Canadian-born. Two noted Canadian-born actors, Walter Huston and Raymond Massey had the honor of portraying America's great President Lincoln.

Roughly half the Canadian people are of British stock, many of whom originally came to Canada from the United States. About one-third are of French descent.

Like Americans, Canadians are of many different religions. Church services and Sunday schools are very much the same in both countries.

Canadian and American boys and girls feel quite at home in each other's countries. They play the same games and when they move from one country to the other, they keep on in their schools much as they did at home.



Canada is proud of her role in the war.

Through her contribution of fighting men and women, of the munitions of war, and of food, Canada is now the fourth greatest military power in the ranks of the United Nations.

There are over 750,000 men and women in Canada's armed forces. Since the start of the war, the army has increased in size more than 100 times, the air force 50 times and the navy 47 times.

Canada makes all single men between 18½ and 45 years of age and married men up to 30 years of age, subject to military service on this continent.



Tweedsmuir

Canada

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GRKETING:---

Ernest R. Beaufort

ATTORNEY GENERAL
CANADA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We have Signified Our Approval of the issue of a Proclamation in the "Canada Gazette"

declaring that a State of War with the German Reich exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the third day of September, 1939;

NOW THEREFORE We DO Hereby Declare and Proclaim that a State of War with the German Reich exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the third day of September, 1939.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS:—Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the Third year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

W. M. MacKenzie King

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Canada's navy had 15 ships in 1939; more than 800 by 1945. During the Battle of the Atlantic it supplied a vital part of the forces employed against the U-boats.

←
Canada declared war by an act of her own Parliament (shown left). She was entirely free to remain neutral had she wished.

Canadian and American paratroopers have trained together at Fort Benning in Georgia and Camp Shilo in Manitoba.

The Canadian Navy has grown from 15 ships before the war to more than 800 ships now. There are as many men now in the Canadian Navy as there were in the British Navy before the war. The main task of the Canadian Navy has been to guard convoys sailing from North America to Britain and Russia. It does nearly all the convoy work on the North Atlantic.

Canada is the fourth greatest air power in the ranks of the United Nations, with more than 200,000 airmen and airwomen in uniform. Canadian airmen are serving on almost every fighting front.

Canada operates and bears two-thirds of the cost of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in which training is given to Canadians and thousands from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere.

On the home front, Canada has developed a great industrial machine for war production. About 12 out of every 100 Canadians over 14 years of age are in direct war production with about the same number in agriculture, almost equally important for victory.

Canada is the fourth largest producer of war supplies among the Allied



*Canada's overseas army
is highly trained, highly
mechanized, hard-bitting.*

countries. She provides 95 per cent of all the nickel and 40 per cent of the aluminum used by the United Nations.

Canada's vast resources of developed hydro-electric power have played an important role in making possible this industrial contribution. Since the war started, Canada has built one of the three largest power plants in the world.

Canada is contributing her own form of lend-lease, called Mutual Aid, to other United Nations, giving approximately a billion dollars worth of munitions and food a year.

Between Canada and the United States there is an exchange of war supplies. Each country is producing the war goods she is best able to produce. Canada, for example, produces hundreds of thousands of airplane propellers for the United States and the United States produces airplane engines for Canada.

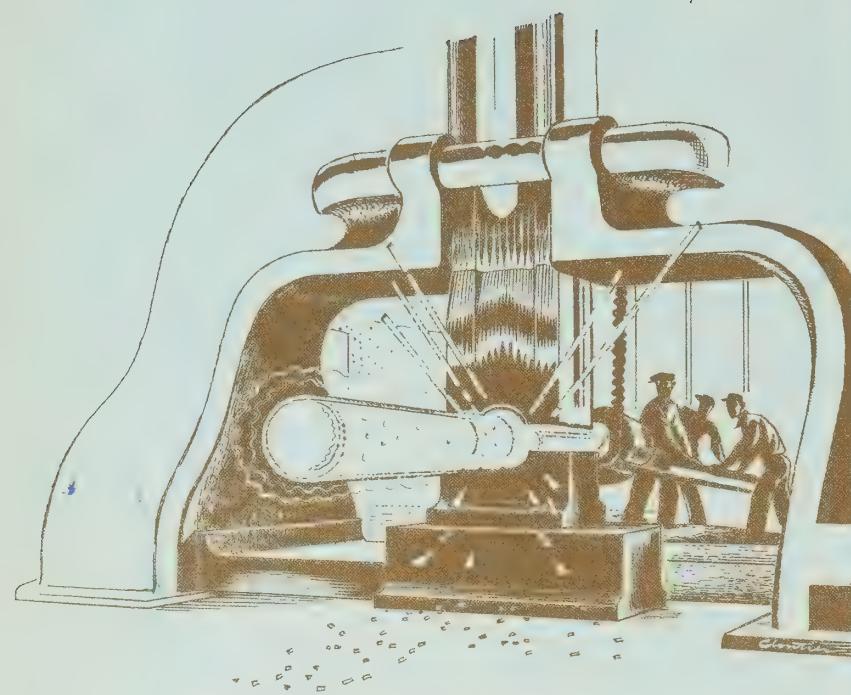
Women are playing a prominent part in Canada's war effort, serving in the navy, army and air force. More than 200,000 women are employed in war industry.

More than 1,000,000 Canadian school children are doing some sort of war work, such as helping on farms or collecting scrap.



The Royal Canadian Air Force has grown from 4,000 men in 1939 to more than 200,000. Canada is now the fourth greatest air power among the United Nations.





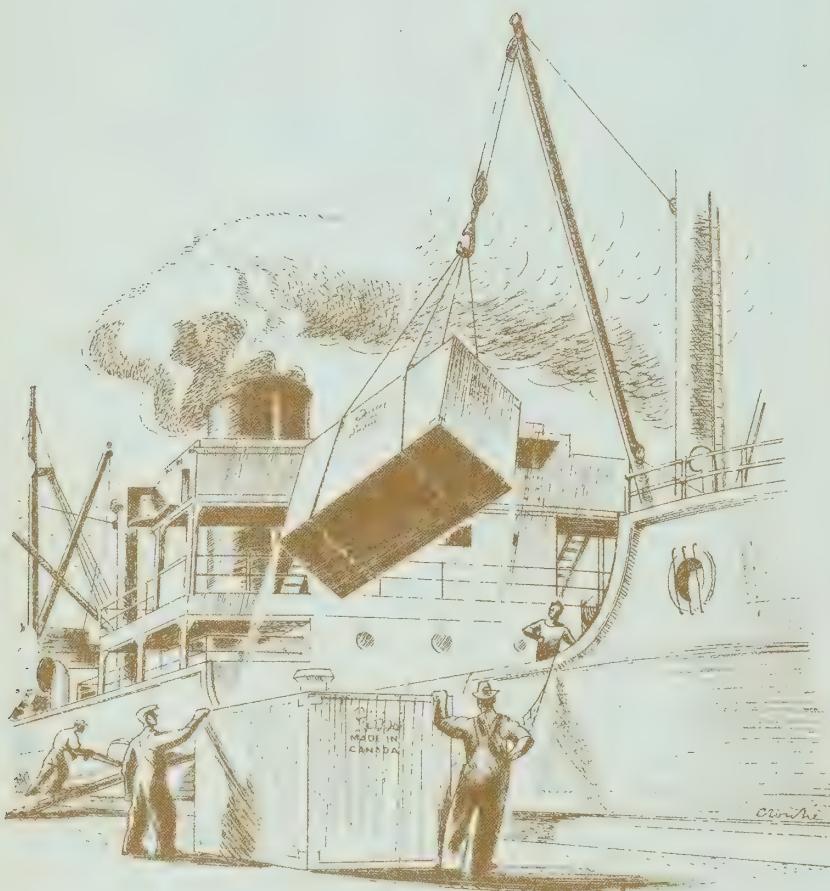
Before this war Canada had never made a weapon bigger than a rifle. Since 1942 she has been the third largest source of war supplies for other Allied Nations.



The Canadian, American and British flags flew from the ancient citadel at Quebec as Canada's Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, played host to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in August, 1943, and September, 1944, when they met to plan allied victories. Mr. King sits on the right of his guests with the British and American chiefs of staff behind them.



Ever since September, 1939, the men of Canada's merchant navy have helped form the life-line which fed and munitioned Britain as the outpost of Democracy and the springboard for invasion of Western Europe.



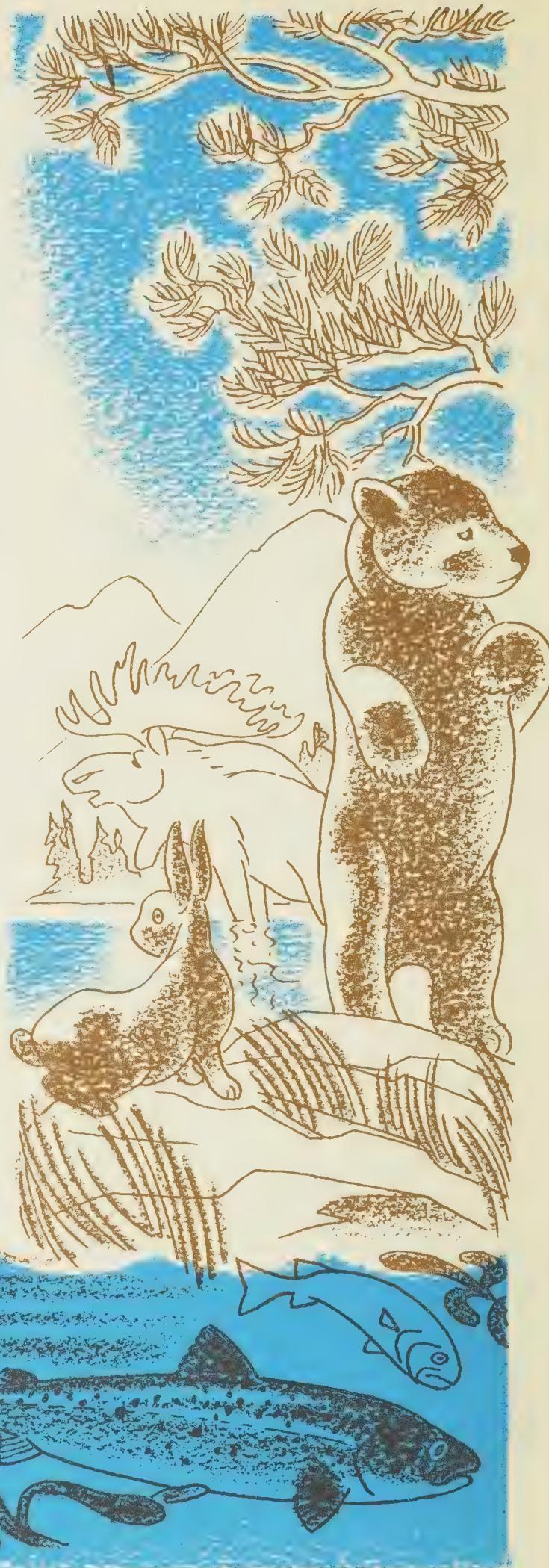


THOUSANDS of Americans visit Canada every year for the fishing in the rivers and lakes and to hunt in her vast forests.

Most highly-prized fish are salmon, black bass and speckled and rainbow trout. The salmon are found in rivers flowing into the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence on the east coast and in the rivers flowing into the Pacific. Speckled trout, black bass and other excellent game fish abound in inland lakes and rivers across the entire country.

Largest of wild animals in Canada's forests is the moose. About the size of a horse, the bull moose has huge antlers measuring as much as six feet from tip to tip. The moose live in the northern forests and feed on vegetation. In the autumn the bull moose get fierce and quarrelsome and range the woods seeking battle with their fellows.

In the far north of Canada, immense herds of caribou and rein-





deer roam the barren lands, living on the thick moss of the Arctic. The caribou are the chief source of meat for some of the Indian tribes and the Eskimos.

It is in the far north that the famed Mounted Police, now called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, still fulfill their original job of preserving law and order on the frontiers of civilization. In addition, however, they have the duties of a modern police force for the whole Dominion, something like the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Red deer are among the most beautiful animals of the Canadian forests. These graceful beasts run through tangled brushwood with the speed of a racehorse and easily leap over six-foot fences.

Among the animals of Canada's plains and forests are the buffalo, the antelope, elk, black bear and the big grizzly bear of the Far West.

Many of the furs and fur coats in American city store windows are from fur-bearing animals of Canada

These include the beaver, the shy industrious dweller of the woods who builds dams across streams and houses of sticks and mud for his family. He is one of the most intelligent of the four-footed animals. The beaver and the maple leaf are emblems of Canada.



Ice hockey, tennis, golf, football and baseball are the major sports in Canada. Canadians, generally, play more hockey than Americans because the winters are colder in Canada. Youngsters in Canada have a better chance to become good hockey players, just as American children with longer summers get more practice at baseball.

As a result, most of the players on United States hockey teams such as the Boston Bruins, the Detroit Red Wings, and the New York Rangers are Canadians. Most of the players on the Canadian teams in the International Baseball League, the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Montreal Royals, are from the United States.

In football too, many good players are Americans. Canadian football rules are slightly different, with more emphasis on the kicking game, but it is a good fast game in either country.

In winter, along with hockey, Canadians ski, toboggan and play badminton.



There is not much of this in Canada today. Her young people are nearly all too occupied with the war effort to get much sport, but Canadians are all looking forward to the day when they can renew in peace their happy North American way of life.



In the strain and effort of war Canada has grown and changed very rapidly. With everyone working at top speed, the country has developed as much in the last five years as it normally would have in twenty-five.

The industries of Canada are producing today almost three times as much as they did before the war. The production of her farms is more than four times what it was ten years ago.

The people of Canada think that after the war they will have one of the happiest countries in the world, and they want to share that happiness with other nations.

They are proud of their contribution toward victory and they are pledged to help build a better world when victory is won.



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